Bombay Gazette.

Published Twice a Week.—ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNING.—*Price Rupees 13 per Quarter.*

VOLUME XLVI.] WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1835. [No. 2,519.

PROCLAMATION.

Bombay to Wit: BY virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the Sessions of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, in the Town Hall of Bombay, on Friday, the twenty-fifth day of September Inst., at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes and Misdemeanors had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto, and also to enquire, hear, and determine, in like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Trespasses, Wrongs, Oppressions, had, done, and committed, by any of his Majesty's British Subjects, in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the said Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India, in alliance with the said Government.

And also that, at the same time and place, will be holden a Session of Admiralty for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Trespasses, Misdemeanors, and other Crimes and Offences, had, done, perpetrated, or committed, on the High Seas.

And I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Session, or in any way concerned therein, to attend at the time and place above-mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court. Dated this ninth day of September, in the fifth year of the reign of His Majesty King William IV.

J. LITTLE,
Sheriff.

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(શ્રી • મુમ્બઈમાં •) કું • ઢંઢેરો • કરવું • નથા • ખબર • ફીઆંથી • જાહેર • કરવું જોએ • શ્રી • મુમ્બઈની • જુડીકેટરની • શ્રફપરીમ • કોરટ • આગલ • શેશંન • બેશશે • જે • ઠેકાણે • કોરટ • ભરેચ • તેજ • ઘેરમો • શ્રી • મુમ્બઈનાં • કોટ ઞપ્રે • શ્રફકરવારને • દીને • તારીખ • ૨૫ મી • શપટેમ્બર • ચાલતા • મહીનાનીઈ • કલાક • ૧૧ નાં • પેહેલે • પોહોરનાં • શેશંન • ભરાશે *

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જે — લીટલ.

શરી ફ *

In the Court for the relief of Insolvent Debtors Bombay,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT BYRAMJEE LIMJEE, formerly residing at Dady Suntok's Warry, near Dhoby Tulao, without the fort of Bombay, and now a Prisoner in the Bombay Gaol for debt, hath filed a Petition praying for the benefit of the Act 9. Geo. IV. Chap. 73., together with an assignment of his Estate and Effects in my Office.

D. B. SMITH,
Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office, Fort Bombay, this 14th day of September, 1835.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that letters of Administration of the Goods, Chattles, rights, and Credits of G. J. LLOYD, late a Captain in the Military Service of the East India Company on their Bombay Establishment deceased may be granted to WILLIAM FENWICK Esquire, the Registrar of the said Court, all persons concerned therein, are hereby apprized thereof,--Dated this 8th day of September 1835.

H. E. SOUTHOUSE,
Proctor.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION hath been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration, with the last Will and Testament annexed, of ANGUS MCDONALD, late a Seaman of the Honorable East India Company's Sloop of War Coote, and Letters of Administration in the Goods of E. P. BRETT, late a Lieutenant in the Military Service of the East India Company on their Bombay Establishment, severally deceased, may be granted to WILLIAM FENWICK Esquire, Registrar of the said Court, all persons concerned therein, are hereby apprized thereof—Dated the 15th of September, 1835.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Meeting of the Creditors of Messrs. SHOTTON & Co., will be held at the office of the Executive Trustee at 2 o'Clock P. M., on Saturday next the 19th instant, when a proposition to declare a Third Dividend will be made.

JOHN BECKWITH,
Executive Trustee of Shotton & Co.
Bombay, 16th Sept., 1835.

DESTOURNELL'S COS' CLARET.

THIS well known and much approved wine, to be had in cases of one and a half dozen each, and of one dozen each; price 20 ~~Rs~~ per dozen---Cash.

Apply at the Office of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER AND Co., Forbes Street.
Bombay, 16th Sept., 1835.

FOR SALE.

AT COWASJEE DHUNJEEBHOY'S Shop in Forbes's Street, opposite Messrs. Adam, Skinner and Co's. Office. Fresh Persian Vegetable Seeds, consisting principally of Cabbage, Knole Cole, Beetroot, Sallad, &c. &c., received per *William the Fourth.*
Bombay, 16th Sept., 1835.

ON Wednesday, the 23d Inst., at 11 A. M. Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the undermentioned Goods, without reserve, viz.

Best Plated Ware, consisting of double Dishes and Covers, Sauce Tureens, Butter Pails, Salvers, Cake Baskets with handsome Silver Vine leaf Mountings, Water Pitchers. *Table Cutlery*, of best Town manufacture, in cases complete, Abbata and Ivory Handles, handsome Dessert Knives, Plated on Steel with cases—*Jewellery*—a great variety, real and imitation—French Knives, Penknives, Pine-Apple Carvers, Knives, and Spoons in cases, Egyptian Gilt Dress Pins, &c. &c.

Rifles and Fowling Pieces; on Percussion principle, of the best finish, in Mahogany cases, with spare Apparatus complete, Pocket and Holster Pistols.

Surgical Instruments—Fox's Improved Stomach Pump, Enema Syringes, Cupping Instruments, Tooth-drawing Instruments, Amputating and Dissecting Instruments, &c. &c. &c.

The whole of the above Goods are new, and have been recently imported and sold to close an account.

Nesbit Lane, 16th Sept., 1835.

ON Friday the 25th Instant, at 11 A. M. At the House in Mazagon situate between the Police Office and Mr. Wedderburns'.

Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, a variety of Household Furniture and Property belonging to a Gentleman who has left the Presidency, together with an assortment of other goods, belonging to various Individuals.

Catalogues will be published early, and the property be open for inspection on Monday next, the 21st Instant.

Nesbit Lane, 16th Sept., 1835.

A CARD.

MESSRS. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO., have just received from Messrs. R. and J. MCCALLAN of 40 King Street, Covent Garden, an assortment of ready made Clothing of the most fashionable description comprizing Dress and Frock Coats, Military Surtouts, Waistcoats, and Shooting or Riding Coats.

Nesbit Lane, 16th Sept., 1835.

FOR SALE.

A NEAT Light double bodied Phæton—built by Harrowell and Co., Calcutta, the property of Lieutenant CHESTER, Bengal Army. Price Rs. 1250. Is hung on Elliptic Springs, lined with drab Cloth and Morocco, with Pole and Shafts, Lamps, &c. The seats can be shifted backwards or forwards at pleasure, so as to be used as a Barouchette.

Apply to Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co., where the Vehicle may be seen,

Nesbit Lane, 16th Sept., 1835.

FOR SALE—A highly finished, well built Chariot, by WALTER and WHITEHURST, of London, (open all round) with a pair of powerful Grey Horses, and two sets of Harness—For particulars, apply to FRITH BOMANJEE and Co.

FIFTY-SEVENTH MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

A Few remaining Tickets and shares in the above Lottery, are for sale by BYRAMJEE NASSERVANJEE DANTRA, at the Office of Messrs. DIROM, CARTER and Co. at the following Prices.

Whole	Tickets	@	Rs 83	each.
Half	Ditto	"	" 42	"
Quarter	Ditto	"	" 21	"
One Eighth	Ditto	"	" 10½	"

The Drawing of the above Lottery will commence on the 1st of October next.

TERMS—CASH.

ADVERTISEMENT.

EXPECTED daily from Bussorah the undermentioned 3 Arab Horses, highly meriting attention vizt· "Bruce" a young Racer lately the property of Dr. Ross of Bagdad, who received him from the Shaik of the same place, price Rs. 1000. "Brush" from the same stud, a horse of splendid action and remarkably docile Rs. 1500. "Poluskie" lately the property of a Polish Officer at Bussorah, a very powerful horse and well adapted for a charger, Rs. 1,000.

Further particulars to be known on application to Messrs. BECK and Co., Appollo House.

Bombay, 16th Sept., 1835.

NOTICE.

TO-MORROW Thursday the 17th September, YATES and Co, will sell by public Auction, 30 Barrells of Beef and Pork warranted good, 500 Gallons of Brandy in lots of 10 Gallons each, 50 reams of coarse and fine Scouring paper, 60 dozen of old Madeira Wine, a quantity of fancy Baskets, large and small, a variety of large and small painted Chinese Screens, about 500 pieces of Madapolams, and other piece goods, 100 Bulls eyes and Deck lights, with various articles the property of Gentlemen proceeding home.

At 1. P. M.

A strong serviceable Carriage Horse, a Gray Saddle Horse, a second hand Buggy, and any other cattle or carriages that may offer.

TO Captains of Ships and others, —YATES and Co., have for sale --Europe and American Salt Beef and Pork, Biscuit, Flour, whole and split Pease, Europe Butter, New found land Cod fish, Salted Salmon and Herrings, Pearl Barley, Plumbs and Currants, Oatmeal, Preserved meats, Soups, Milk, Creams, and Vegetables, Oysters, Lobsters, Fancy Biscuits, and a variety of other articles.

EOR SALE.

PRIME Devonshire Cyder, at 9 Rs. per doz. Dunbar's Brown Stout.

Cockburn, Dunbars, and Harpers Sherry.

Cockburn's Port, in pints and quarts.

Irish and Scotch Whisky.

Superior Gin, in stone bottles.

Also, per Hector, a fresh supply of Pigou's gunpowder and detonating caps, powder Flasks and Belts, Caricatures, and fancy Stationary, &c, *Medow Street.*

NEW

Calcutta Laudable Society,

INSTITUTED ON THE 1st JANUARY, 1835,

BY TRANSFER FROM THE

Seventh Calcutta LaudableSociety.

(The first of the series instituted on the 1st of Jan. 1795,)

AND INCORPORATED WITH THE

THIRTEENTH

Supplementary Laudable Society,

ON THE 1st JULY, 1835.

DIRECTORS:

T. E. M. TURTON, ESQ.	Baboo DWARKANAUTH TAGORE,
R. H. COCKERELL, ESQ.	
B. HARDING, ESQ.	T. HOLROYD, ESQ.
Capt. J.W.J. OUSELEY,	C. B. GREENLAW, ESQ. and
W. BRUCE, ESQ.	W. H. TWENTYMAN, ESQ

The object of this Society is to secure a certain Provision at the lowest possible rate; the value of each Share at 6,000 Rupees is, on an equal return for the Premiums paid which would have resulted from the lately projected Government Insurance Office; whilst the extremely economical scale of management in the New Laudable Society, less than 1⅔ per Cent. upon the Annual Premium, enables the Directors to look forward with confidence to a considerable Surplus. They have the authority of Mr. Curnin, that with a fair share of the business of the Public, the rates of Insurance in the New Laudable Society, will yield, on an average, upwards of Sa. Rs. 8,000 per Share. Whatever it may be, it is at present proposed to divide the Surplus amongst the Survivors in equal proportion to the Premium paid by them respectively.—Should the Shares be continued at Sicca Rupees 6,000, and the out-turn yield Sa. Rs. 8,000, the Society will divide amongst its Surviving Members, on each term of five years, the whole of the Surplus,—being equivalent to one-fourth of the total Premium subscribed. Successive accumulations will enable the Insurer to discontinue a proportionate number of Shares; thus combining the two important functions of an Insurance Society and a Savings' Bank, upon a considerable scale. In Insurances for securing Marriage Settlements and, for other similar objects, the advantages of this system are obvious.

Hence, the above Society is strictly one of mutual Insurance, in which there is no division of interests amongst the parties concerned; consequently, there being no Proprietors distinct from the Assured, who are at once Proprietors, Assurers and Assured, the Society stands independent of the control of individuals in the character of Patrons, Presidents, Directors, &c., chosen by a body of Proprietors, not necessarily Assured in the Society, and deriving profit from the Subscriptions of the Assured.

Half yearly Meetings of the Assured are held, to which the accounts of the Society are submitted.

STATE OF THE SOCIETY

On the 1st August, 1835.

Lives Insured 481 } on { Shares 1258, averaging 2⅗ per Life, or Sa. Rs. 15,600 at Sa. Rs. 6000 per Share.

FUNDS.

SICCA RUPEES 4,30,000.

(Exclusive of Sa. ~~Rs~~ 4000 paid on each lapsed Share since 1st January last), invested in Government Securities and deposit of Government and Bank Stock.

The lapses during the first half year amounted to 1⅖ per cent. or 2⅘ per cent. per annum.

Present value of lapsed Shares, Sa. ~~Rs~~ 18,288 per Share, over and above the 4000 Rs. paid on each Share.

Insurances taken from ¼ to 10 Shares on one Life.

Application for Copies of the Rules and Regulations of the Society,—Blank Forms for Life Insurance and Admission to the Society,—to be made to the Secretary.

By Order of the Directors,

J. CULLEN, *Secretary.*

ON Sale, at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES and Co., a few three dozen cases of Lafitte Claret, lately imported from Mr. J. Exshaw, of Bordeaux—Price ~~Rs~~ 54 per case.

Bombay, 16th Sept., 1835.

NEILGHERRY HILLS.

CULINARY GARDEN SEEDS,

AND

FLOWER SEEDS.

PHILLIP JONES, GARDENER AND SEEDSMAN,

OOTACAMUND.

PHILLIP JONES, who has been regularly educated in the above line of business, takes this opportunity of intimating to the inhabitants of Bombay, and the Public in general under that Presidency, that he has at all times a large assortment of upwards of Sixty five different sorts of Garden Seeds on sale, which he disposes of at reasonable prices, Peas, Beans, and Kidney Beans of sorts, at one Rupee per lb. all other seeds can be had at prices varying from six (6), to twelve (12) annas per Oz.

PHILIP JONES has always ready packed, parcels containing fifty (50) different sorts of Garden Seeds, at Rupees eight (8), per packet; also Flower Seeds in parcels, containing thirty (30) different sorts, at Rupees two and a half (2½) per packet.

Families about to visit the hills can be supplied daily with abundance of fresh vegetables at a moderate monthly charge.

PHILIP JONES, in soliciting the Patronage and support of a generous public, begs to state, that nothing shall be wanting on his part, to give satisfaction, and prompt attention will be paid to all orders, with which he may be favoured.

PHILIP JONES desires to return his most grateful acknowledgments for the patronage and favors he has already received, during the few years he has been established on the Hills, and he further begs to add, that it is his fixed determination, by industry and attention, to deserve a continuance of that support which has hitherto rewarded his exertions.

PROSPECTUS.

To be Published on the 1st of January.

(ON ENGLISH PAPER AND GOOD TYPE)

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY,

FOR 1836.

CONTAINING a Historical and Topographical Sketch of the Island of Bombay and its more immediate dependencies—(accompanied by a Map); The Army List, Divisional, Brigade and Garrison Staff, the Medical Establishment, the Civil List, the Home Establishment of the Indian Government, the Ecclesiastical Establishment of the Churches of England and Scotland in India, the Indian Naval List, a List of H. H. the Nizam's Army, a List of the European Inhabitants of the Island of Bombay, Marryat's Code of Signals, with a variety of other matter, which has not hitherto appeared in any similar publication at this Presidency, the particulars of which, will be more fully given, as soon as a Table of Contents to the proposed Calendar is prepared. As only a limited number of copies will be struck off, Subscribers are requested to send in their names to the Gazette Office, where copies *five Rupees each*, will be delivered upon publication.

GAZETTE OFFICE, 16*th Sept.*, 1835.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART and Co., the undermentioned, from *Barton and Guestier, of Bordeaux.*

Barsac.....each Rs. 23 per doz.		
Red Hermitage.... " " 28 "		
Leoville Claret.... " " 18 "	In case of 1 Incass. of 3doz. each.	
Monton do.... " " 18 "		
St. Julian do.... " " 13 "		
Fine Old Cognac... " " 15 "		
Cognac..... " " 12 "		
From *Shaw and Maxwell.*		
Very superior Sherry. Rs. 23 perdoz	each.	
Brown Sherry..... " 15 "		
Good Pale Sherry..each Rs. 200 per Hhd.		
Ditto..... " " 100 " Qr. cask.		
Ditto.....," " 12 per doz.	Incases of6doz. each.	
Superior Sherry, " " 130 " per Qr. cask.		
Raspberry Ratafia. " " 15 per doz	In cases of 3 doz. pint bot. each.	
Cherry Ditto. do. do.		

Bombay, 16th Sept., 1835.

OLD TOM.

FOR SALE.—The above Spirit, of the finest quality; price 30 Rupees per dozen.

Apply at the Godowns of Mr. GREY.

Ash Lane, 16th Sept. 1835.

JOHN MANTON AND SON'S GUNS.

A few Double Barrelled Guns from the above makers, of the highest finish, are for Sale at the Office of Mr. GREY. Price—600 Rs.

Ash Lane, 16th Sept. 1835.

TO LET.

THAT well known and spacious building called "*Clairmont*," with suitable accommodation; out houses, &c. At present engaged by the Court of Sudder Adawlut; is to become vacant in October next. For further particulars and terms, apply to MANOCKJEE LIMJEE, or FRAMJEE COWASJEE, Esqs, at their Office, in the Fort.

Bombay, 16th Sept., 1835.

FOR SALE.—Marryat's Signals,.....Rs. 2

Respondentia Bonds, each..	,,	1
Ships Articles.....	,,	1
Policies of Insurance,.....	,,	2
Bills of Exchange, per set, qrs.		2
Interest Bonds,.....	,,	2
Bills of Lading.....	,,	2
Powers of Attorney, each	,,	2

☞ Orders for Letter Press, and Copper Plate Printing, punctually attended to.

GAZETTE OFFICE, 16*th Sept.*, 1835.

Passage to London.

BY the splendid river-built Ships, both 650 Tons Burthen,

"*THE CARNATIC;*"

JOHN BRODIE, Commander, and

"*THE MALABAR;*"

WILLIAM TUCKER, Commander.

The Carnatic is expected here early in October, and will be despatched in all November.

The Malabar is expected here early in November, and will be despatched about the end of December.

The accommodations of these ships are very spacious and lofty, and both are quite new, now on their second voyage. Both vessels carry Surgeons. Apply to ADAM, SKINNER AND CO., where plans of the accommodations may be seen.

Dady's Buildings, 16th Sept., 1835.

To London,

THE ROYAL GEORGE, 500 Tons, Capt. WILLIAM WILSON. Will sail for the above port on or about the 15th Prox., and will call on the Coast if inducement offers. Carries a Surgeon; for the terms of Freight or Passage, apply to Messrs. BOMANJEE AND ARDASEER HORMAJEE.

Bombay, 16th Sept. 1835

For Freight or Passage.

THE *Pattamar* Bancoot Packet, burthen about 40 Tons, has splendid accommodation for a family, and can carry two horses.—Apply to Messrs. COWASJEE and PESTONJEE.

A few Copies of the Nautical Almanac and Astronomic Ephmeries for the year 1836, with an appendix, for sale at the Shop of COWASJEE and PESTONJEE.

Forbes Street, 16th Sept., 1835.

For Freight or Passage to London.

THE teak built Ship "BOYNE," of 650 Tons, W. G. MURRAY, Commander, late of the E. I. C. S.—Is expected to arrive about the end of this Month, and will be despatched early in December next, for the above port.—Apply to Messrs. FORBES AND Co., of whom plans of the accomodations may be had.—The Ship will carry a Surgeon.

Bombay, 16th Sept., 1835.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MR. EDITOR,—A Friend of mine, in adverting to the remarks made in a late paper of your's, on the subject of the present state of the roads here, complained most grievously, that his only Horse, in passing over a quantity of the loose stones, which now so generally cover them, had got lamed, and he wanted to know whether this nuisance, which is so easily remedied and ought to be so, would not, in justice, (as he pays for keeping the roads in good order,) entitle him to have his damages paid, as the Farrier's charge has already amounted to Rs. 5, and he has been obliged to hire a hack-horse.

I advised him to apply to the Petty Sessions, which being composed of Justices of the Peace—European and Native, would afford him some knowledge, as to the chance he has of being reimbursed the expenses, he has thus incurred, from the indifference or want of information, or of stipulation on the part of those who are charged with the care of the public roads; because it is hard to pay for a convenience, and to suffer injury from the careless and slovenly mode, in which that convenience is provided, when the remedy, as your corre-pondent tells us, (and he has evidently considered the subject,) is so easy and effectual.

Two days after this complaint was made by my Friend, my own horse (an old but very valuable one,) met with a similar accident in his off-hind foot, within a stone's-throw of my own house. I, therefore, Mr. Editor, write feelingly, both on my own account and on that of the sufferings of my poor animal, which has now been useless for the last six days, and is now dead lame.

We often see people, who are above, and some not equal to their work. You may be able to say, which it is in the present case, but, if my Friend does not make his, I certainly shall make my application, as I advised him to do, that the Justices may be requested to open their eyes, which is surely not asking them to do more, than they ought, and only their

DUTY.

BOMBAY, 12th September, 1835.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MR. EDITOR,—It seems to be so strong and general a national foible, that the people of all countries invariably enhance their own merits, whether they may possess any or not; and in like manner, do all sectarians despise those of another belief.

The Romans, like the Chinese, considered the people, beyond the pale of the Empire, as Barbarians—that the conquerors of the world, however, possessed many admirable qualities seems to be admitted on all hands. They were distinguished for the liberality of their policy, which had the effect of reconciling every country to their presence and supremacy, and the remains of their public works show, to this day, the extent and grandeur of their conceptions and plans.

In none of their undertakings, were the Romans more distinguished, than in the formation of admirable and stupendous roads; and if we contemplate the possibility of rivalling that energetic and noble minded people, it is about time, that we should, (to save even our character as a civilized nation in the East,) think of commencing our labours on an adequate scale, as the Rulers of 80 Millions of people, whom we consider, as reduced to a low ebb in intelligence.

Let me present to you an extract, which will afford your readers some knowledge of Roman efforts to the Northward of the Tweed, and which, while they tended to civilize a rude people, contributed powerfully to check the bold and daring incursions of the Celtic mountaineers—the Cael Dan, (Caledonians) who determined to remain in a state of national independence which ultimately enabled them to emancipate their country, and which contributed to extend the same spirit of energy and resolution throughout

BRITAIN.

BOMBAY, 16th September, 1835.

ROMAN ROADS IN NORTH BRITAIN.

One of the most striking monuments of the Roman power was their highways, which by traversing their provinces supported their authority, and promoted their intercourse. The whole extent of territory, which lay between the southern, and northern walls, was every where intersected, by Roman roads. A Roman way may still be traced, into the very interior of Vespasiana, where it conducted the march of the Roman armies; kept up the communication between the stations, and thereby enforced the submission of the Caledonian clans. It is important to trace all those roads, in their series, that we may be enabled to judge of the Roman polity, which invigorated the Roman armies to subdue so many people. The western road, as its course had been traced by the genius of Agricola, though constructed by his successors, was the oldest; and being the usual route of the troops, was the most frequented, even down to the sad epoch of the march of Severus. This road issues from the southern rampart, at Stanwise near Carlisle; and crossing the Esk at Langtown Church, points westward through Solway-moss. After passing the Sark at Barrowslacks the vestiges of this road are distinctly to be seen for many miles, leading west-north-west, through the precentrium of the station at Birrens, the British name

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whereof indicates an ancient strength passing on the west of Burrens-wark hill, whereon there are the striking remains of two Roman camps, the road proceeds, in a north western direction to the river Milk, which it seems to have passed at the Drove-ford between Serogs and Milk bridge; and leaving the post of Malls Castle, Lockerly, and the Roman camp, on Forwood Moor, all on the left, it crosses the river Driffe, below Driflesdale Church, at a little distance from its confluence with the Annan. At this position, a branch of this great road departed, from its usual course, to the left toward Nithsdale.

The Roman road now pursued its course along the east side of Annandale by Dinwoody Green, and a small post at Girthhead, to Wamphray-water which having crossed, it pushed forward along the east side of the Annan by another small redoubt; and then passed that river, near the Burnfoot of Kirkpatrick. The Roman road now proceeded along the west branch of the Annan, leading by the entrenchment at Tassiesholm; and having passed the Avon, near its conflux with the Annan, it pursued it's course along the ridge, between these two rivers; and ascending Erickstane brae, and passing this remarkable ridge, which sends out the Annan, the Tweed, and the Clyde, it soon arrived on the upper branch of this river at a place, that is named little Clyde, where the Romans had a smallpost. The Roman road, thence coursing the right bank of the Clyde, by Newton, that is opposiet to Elvan foot, appears to have been joined by the branch, which went off from it's track to the westward in Annandale near Crawford Castle, at the foot of Camp water.

From this remarkable position, where we have just perceived both the branches of the Roman road, again join their accustomed track. It pursued the shortest course over the high grounds of Crawford parish; and then descending from this elevation into the valley of the Clyde, it passed by Gateside causeway, and Catchapel, where there is a square redoubt, towards Lamington. In this manner was the whole country intersected, connecting the several chains of Military stations; so that whatever point was attacked, assistance was immediately available from every quarter, intercourse was facilitated, and industry protected.

CHAMBERS.

EXPLANADE NUISANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MR. EDITOR,—Do for goodness' sake call attention to the horribly offensive state of the Esplanade at present. I mean the part of it extending from the Parsee well, the place where the tents of Sick Officers are usually pitched, onwards towards the cooperage. But the first named spot seems to be the head quarters of this nuisance. There may be seen the collected filth of the streets laid out in heaps to batten in this hot September sun, exhaling the most noisome vapours and poisoning the sea breeze, once so grateful and restorative to the exhausted frame at this season.

The authorities I am told, cannot agree whose business it is to abate this crying nuisance, the public meanwhile suffers. I know if something be not done, and speedily too, I pity the case of those poor Sick Officers who will find themselves pitched on a spot—more likely to give a putrid fever than to cure one in its present state. It is clear that no time should be lost in covering over this rotting rubbish with a thick layer of earth or sand, while it is yet moist enough to consolidate and bind well over all. Otherwise these pestilential fumes will be finding their way up the whole season.

Yours, &c.
P. B. P.

FORT, 15th *September*, 1835.

The Courier.

A writer in the *Gazette* of last Saturday has made a violent effort to rouse the attention of the public and enlist its sympathy in behalf of our devoted Theatre. The fate of this building has, however, been inevitable for years past, and indeed may be considered as inseparable from the plan on which it was originally projected. What alone is extraordinary is that it should have been so long delayed. For while every day proves that the most useful public institutions all over the world are liable to decay from the want of a stronger motive than public spirit to ensure their welfare, it would be absurd to expect that an establishment intended for mere amusement, and left to the mercy of any set of individuals whom the desire of personal display alone might induce to take charge of it, should long continue an exception to the general rule.

Now whether, under these circumstances, any good can possibly arise from another subscription for the Theatre,—whether the result would not in fact be a mere expenditure of funds as useless as that which took place for the same purpose in 1830,—we leave those to decide who came forward so liberally on that occasion. We are told, it is true, in the *Gazette*, that the Theatre, once sold, there will be little probability of obtaining such another, and we fully believe the assertion; for the public have doubtless had their eyes opened to the little use of such an institution. At most, it could only be expected to afford entertainment for some three or four evenings in the year; and for this purpose an immediate sacrifice, amounting to hundreds, and even thousands of rupees, from the leading members of society would be required. Upon what rational ground this can be excepted we do not see. But, adds the *Gazette* "the time may not be far distant, when a Theatre will be a desideratum." We reply, should it ever arrive, let the individuals who feel the want come forward with the means of supplying it. To provide now for such a contingency would be the height of absurdity. Yet it seems, according to the *Gazette*, that we are not only to do this, but, forsooth, to do it in anticipation of Bombay becoming the metropolis of a kingdom and the birthplace of an Indian Shakespeare! To do our contemporary justice, however, we must give his argument in his own words.

"We" (he observes) would beg the public to bear in mind, that the building once sold, there will be little probability of obtaining such another, and on such a site; that though there may be no great demand for theatricals just now, the time may not be far distant, when a Theatre will be a desideratum; when Bombay, having grown into far greater importance than it even now possesses; when it shall itself have become the Theatre of British enterprise, colonization, manufactures and wealth; the seat not only of a Government but of a legislature, and perhaps the metropolis of a kingdom; it will present the anomaly of a large civilized, and wealthy community, without a place of public amusement, such as is enjoyed by every provincial town of any extent in Europe; and that posterity will owe, that privation to the apathy, indifference or antipathy of the present generation: let them consider, that the day is near at hand when the genius of Hindostan, which had for so many ages been crushed beneath the iron despotism of foreign conquerors, or slumbered under the narcotic influence of superstition, will again raise its head in renovated youth, invigorated by the mighty auxiliaries of European literature and science. If then an Indian Shakespeare should arise, shall there be no *stage* to call forth the creations of his fancy! shall his genius sleep, and its fruits be lost to his country, for the sake of the paltry *consideration* for which that house is now to be consigned to a fate, which has hitherto overtaken such edifices, only in the days of Gothic and Vandal, barbarism? Forbid it shame! Forbid it pride! Forbid it Wisdom!"

After this sublime effusion we can only suppose that our contemporary is himself personally interested in the subject—in short, that he has a five act tragedy ready for rehearsal, and that the destruction of the Theatre is a death-blow to his hopes of immortality. If so, we sincerely pity his disappointment. With his talents for rant he will now find it difficult to gratify his taste. But he may still hope to be of service,—as a drynurse to infant Hindoo Shakespeares his qualifications will be invaluable.

We must add, however, that there is a question connected with the approaching sale of the Theatre deserving of serious consideration. It appears that the building, with the grounds attached to it, is worth full rupees 60,000—at auction probably it would bring more. It appears, also, that the amount due from it to Messrs. Forbes and Co. is only a trifle more than half this sum. Now what is to be done with the balance? Government clearly have no right to it. The ground was originally their's no doubt; but it was granted, without any reservation whatever that we can discover, to the original builders of the Theatre. They, in fact, made a contribution in land for an undertaking which others assisted with money. The object of both has since unfortunately failed, and the money contributors are no longer in existence! or are not forthcoming to claim their share of the proceeds. The public, therefore, clearly, are the heirs of both parties, and not Government. The building was for a public object exclusively, and if it must be sold, all that remains after the demands upon it are settled, should, in good faith, be devoted for the benefit of the public, and perhaps in a manner as nearly resembling the intention of the original contributors as possible. We regret to hear, however, that there is an intention to appropriate the surplus of the sale-money exclusively to the purposes of Government. The question, indeed, was decided by Lord Clare previous to his departure, though upon what grounds it is difficult to conceive. All that is known is, that His Lordship was determined, like a Bull in a China shop, to have it all his own way; and having got into the habit of determining questions of right and wrong in the most summary and flexible manner, there was no getting him to retract. Still, however, it is not too late to counteract this attempt at spoliation. The Bombay Government now from motives of delicacy would probably dislike to interfere with his Lordship's decision. But the Court of Directors might be appealed to, if the public really feel any interest in the subject, and we have no doubt they would disdain to sanction such a pitiful method of increasing their resources,—*Sep.* 15.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGE.

At Ahmednuggur, on the 10th September 1834, by the Reverend C. Jackson, B. C. L. Captain M. C. Decluzeau, of the Bombay Artillery to Margaret third daughter of the late Thomas Eaton, Esq. R. N.

BIRTH.

On the 4th of September, the Lady of F. Sheppee Surgeon Bombay European Regiment, of a Daughter.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Major Marshall, 25th Regt., N. I. from Dapoolie.
Surgeon Jas. Anderson, Gol. Batln. from Ahmednugger.
Capt. Connor, H. M. 40th Regt., from Deckan.
Asst. Surgeon John Bourchier, from Mandavie.

DEPARTURES.

Lieut. C. Munro, 16th Regt., N. I., to Poonah.
2d Lieut. C. F. North, Engineers, to Seroor.
Capt. Maclean, 8th Regt., N. I., to Poonah.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 13th,—Barque Futtay Rahimoo, Mahomed Womer bin Sudackbuoy, Nacqueda from Mocha, 20th August.

Passengers,—20 Natives.

Sept. 14th,—East India Company's Cutter Nurbadah, Lieut. P. L. Powel, in charge, from Persian Gulph, left Bussorah the 14th August, and Muscat the 5th Instant.

Sept. 15th,—H. C. Surveying Brig Palinurus S. B. Haines, Act. Com., from Aden.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 13th,—Ship William the Fourth, E. D. O. Eales, Master, to Calcutta.

Passengers,—Mrs. Cunningham, and 2 Children, Captain Jump, and Mr. W. Shum, I. N.

Sept. 13th,—Ship Duke of Roxburgh, James Petrie, Master, to London.

Passengers,—Mrs. Boye and Child, Mrs. Maitland and Child, Miss Maitland, Doctor Hewitt, Supt. Surgeon, and H. Lawson, Esq. I. N.

SHIPS LOADING.

For London,—William Ritchie, and Blake.
Do. Bengal;—Earl of Clare, Futtay Eslam, Memnon, Hector, and Francis Warden, LaMexicain.
Do. China,—Patriot King.
Do. New York,—American Brig Elizabeth.
Do. Greenock,—Brig Welcome.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. Co's. Ship Hastings, Receiving, and Guard Vessel.
Do. Do. Floating Chapel—Aurora.
Do. Do. Steamer Hugh Lindsay.
Do. Do. Brig Thetis.
Do. Do. Surveying Tender, Royal Tiger.
Do. Do. Schooner Cyrene.
Do. Do. Ship Benares.
Do. Do. Sloop of War Clive.

FREE TRADERS.—Eliza, William Rodger, Hector, William Ritchie, Patriot King, Blake, Memnon, Royal George, Barque and Brig Welcome.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Earl of Clare, Francis Warden, Mahamoody, George Cruttenden, Claremont, Nassaathshaw, Futtil Kurim, Futtay Rahimon, Hariet, Nasser, Barque Shaw Byramgore, and Meccai.

American,—Elizabeth.

French.—Mexicain.

Arab.—H. H. the Imaum of Muscat's Ship Futtil Kurrim, and Line of Battle Ship Liverpool.

EXCHANGE.

	BUY.		SELL.
Six per cent Remittable Loan.....	130½		130
First five per cent Loan.			
No. 320, a 1st class,.....	108½		108¾
320, a 1040, 2nd. class,.....	108¾		108¾
1041 a 1049, 3rd class.....			
Second five per cent Loan	109½	at	109¾
Third five per cent Loan.....	110¾		110¾
Bills on Calcutta, 30 days.....	108¾		108¾
Bills on Madras 30 days.....	105⅝		104⅝
Bills at 6 months' sight.....	2 |		2 | 1d
Canton Bills.....			
Spanish dollars per 100.....	222		221
Sovereign's each.....	10½		10½

HIGH WATER TABLE.

Sept. 1835.	A. M.	P. M.
" 16th Wednesday.....	4 36	5 10
" 17th Thursday.....	5 50	6 33
" 18th Friday.....	7 21	8 5

THE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, 16TH SEPTEMBER, 1835.

THE arrivals from sea since our last, have been the *Futty Rahimon*, in charge of a Nacodah, from Mocha, the 20th ultimo; the H. C's. Cutter *Nerbudda*, Lieutenant Powell, in charge, from Bussorah, the 14th August, and Muscat the 5th Instant; and late last evening, the H. C. Surveying Brig *Palinurus* acting commander J. B. Haines, from Aiden, no date mentioned.

X. Y. Z. cannot be unconscious that the tendency of his letter is strongly to excite the indignation of the army at large. If an officer, as from the subject and drift of his communication we naturally presume him to be, should he not have been, either more explicit in his statements, or more regardful of the reputation of the service? "*People do say*" is not a sufficient ground for aspersing the character of the humblest individual; much less, we apprehend, would it justify us in making public insinuations, on anonymous information, against the whole staff of this Army, Regimental, and General, for such would his be justly regarded, as he has not, in the most distant manner, intimated to which his observations apply. If the practice he alludes to prevails, for he no where asserts, but appears merely to surmise its existence, we should be most happy to denounce it, as an evil of no inconsiderable magnitude; provided we were satisfied, by the authentication of his name, that in doing so, we were not Quixotically employed in exposing abuses, that existed only in his imagination, or the belief of which rested only on his suspicions. To us it appears hard to conceive, except in very *few* and *peculiar* cases, the possibility of its occurrence in appointments on the General staff of the army; and indeed, on consideration, the difficulty does not appear much less, with regard to that of Regiments; though in these it may occur. Our correspondent has confined himself to inuendos, too vague and intangible to be dealt with as facts, and we must, with this explanation, decline publishing his letter; for we will not be the channel of defamatory representations, against individuals or portions of society; nor will we, we repeat, publish any thing that reflects on public or private character, unless the matter be such as to demand, publicity, and the exposure of which may be hoped to be beneficial to the public: but in all cases the facts must be authenticated by a confidential communication of the writer's name, to guide us in our judgment.

We give this note a conspicuous place, as we would wish our correspondents to be guided in their communications, by such principles as influence them in private life.

OUR contemporary of the *Courier*, in an Editorial of most *ominous* length, with which we have graced our pages, has bestowed most *flattering* notice on our advocacy of the Theatre. We term it flattering gith reference to the source from which it flows, the *taciturn* the *philosophic* Courier. We were as little prepared for this condescension, this brilliant exhibition towards ourselves; as much taken by surprise by this burst of eloquence, this display of all that is amiable in feeling, generous and liberal in principle, beautiful in conception and elegant in expression; as we should be, were a shower of fruits and flowers to descend at this moment on our unprotected heads, from the region of the Moon or of *the* Comet. Having been thus distinguished, we hasten to make our acknowledgments; and sincerely regret that time will not admit of our acquitting ourselves of this obligation in a manner satisfactory to ourselves, and suitable to the occasion. Unlike him, our days are given to other labour, and we have not the power of devoting any portion of the sun's light to the interchange of ceremonies. We now therefore "In the close of the day, when the *hamlet* is still," address ourselves to the task of appreciating the varicolored merits of this production.

We postpone the wit and personality of this *writer* for after consideration, and shall first examine his principles of Civic economy, as far as they appear *to bear on the subject before us*. Were we not to prescribe this limit to ourselves, we know not whither his vagaries would lead us.

His first paragraph remarks, that "the most useful public institutions, all over the world, are liable to decay, from the want of a stronger motive than public spirit to ensure their welfare." Here, notwithstanding his cautious use of the word "liable," as a retreat in case of attack, his conclusion of the sentence makes it synonymous with *falling*; in which sense we may therefore fairly receive the passage. Now we deny his assertion in toto—may we not inquire where he has found "the most useful public institutions all over the world falling to decay? for with the utmost exertion of our eyes and ears we have been unable to discover this ubiquity of ruin. Indeed, for our parts, we every where perceive among the communities of civilised man, whether in the vast babels of modern cities, or in the thinly scattered population of the youngest of our colonies, the utmost promptitude to maintain works of public utility and benevolence; and in our opinion "useful public institutions all over the world" are only "liable to decay" in common with all created things, and *not* from *human apathy*.

This writer perhaps has calculated the force of public spirit from his own share of that "high pressure action" which he himself possesses, and Heaven knows, the standard is low enough, if the tree is to be judged by its fruits.

With regard to our apprehension that such a theatre on such a site, if once forfeited, might not be obtainable, when Society would call for a public place of amusement, our wise and generous, our sapient legislator of the Courier, replies "should the time ever arrive let the individuals who feel the want come forward with the means of supplying it" Hear this ye sainted dolts of antiquity! Ye venerated founders of those noble schools—colleges and Hospitals, some of which have blessed fifty generations of Englishmen, and which through their alumni have incalculably contributed to spread the richest blessings of Heaven, Religion, and intelligence, over the then benighted world; and which still shed the lustre of science and learning over our native land. Why did ye erect those gloomy monastic structures? Was it because ye, the ornaments of your respective times, "*wanted*" *them*? Then the *Courier* says *you were right*. Or, rather was it not for the gratification or accommodation of future generations? Then were ye fools, dolts, idiots. The *Courier declares* that "to provide for such contingency would be the height of absurdity." What a Theban! Alas! we shall lose our temper, if we pause not for a time. We shall resume on Saturday unless unexpectedly prevented.

WE have a vague recollection that, some years since, the Society of Bombay were more than once challenged by the Press, for the indifference they shewed to all subjects that were not of immediate and personal interest; that few persons were found zealous to promote plans of improvement, or convenience, in which they were not individually concerned; that objects of public utility were disregarded, and left to the care or neglect of Government, as they may have happened to attract or escape the observation of the authorities. How far these allegations were borne out by the occasions on which they were made, we will not pretend to determine, but that they were or ever will be merited, in any truly beneficent designs, by our community, distinguished, as we have known it to be for some dozen years and upwards, by promptness and munificence in supporting many laudable undertakings, we entertain the strongest hope and confidence, will never be proved. Our Madras neighbours had almost become proverbial, judging from their own periodicals, for this species of selfishness, or rather, love of ease; though even they set us an example in the case of the "Bentinck memorial," which our good citizens did not choose to follow: and it may be hoped that that Presidency, which has been more obscured and overawed, than her sisters, by the thunder cloud of the Press Laws, and the censorship, will not be found lagging in the race of gratitude, for which it becomes every village, town and city, every station and cantonment, in British India, to enter.

There have been differences of opinion, on the subject of a free press in India, existing for many years, and it must be owned that the *greatest* names are ranged against it. But it may well be presumed that the opposition of these greatest and best men to the freedom of discussion, would, if the human heart were thoroughly legible, be found to have had its real origin, not in well considered fears or doubts of its beneficial influence on the country, but on the British tenure of it; and in the very rational apprehension, that among a people so inured to obscenity of language and action, liberty would degenerate into licentiousness:—that those channels which ought to guide the streams of knowledge, virtue and piety, through the land, would be polluted with infidelity, obscenness and sedition. We, however, look for different results; we hope for better things. The demoralised portion of the press of London, prostituted to the vilest most demoniacal purposes, defiled by some of the overflowings of the foul deluge of French Atheism, that awful moral pestilence that swept away all that was good and excellent

in her people, and sapped the foundations of all her institutions, temporal and spiritual: the loathsome intellectual leprosy which commencing by affixing its baneful specks on the choicest spirits of the times, spread its rapid contagion over the most chivalrous, the politest and perhaps the happiest nation in the world; that portion of the press, it must be owned, has cursed the land: it circulated and still circulates its poisoned pages, not so much amongst the intelligent, the better orders of society, as among the uneducated, the vitiated, the dregs that abound in the crowded purlieus of all large cities and manufacturing towns; and is the nursing parent of nearly all the crime and atrocity that disgrace the national character. We hope and trust that none of this will find existence here: the decencies of life have hitherto been regarded by the Native conductors of English Newspapers, with such scrupulous care, that we cannot call to mind one single instance of indecorum, in the moral sense of the term, that can be laid to the charge of the native Editors of English papers: and this affords ground for confidence, that they will continue to be distinguished by the same regard for character. From liberty of the press, the only evil to be guarded against, is licentiousness; and this can at any moment be suppressed in India by the force of European opinion. Let but our own countrymen frown at the first manifestations of such a spirit, and it will shrink abashed from the public gaze. If contumacious, let the condensed moral and intellectual power of the *English* press be directed, but for a short interval, against any such daring innovator, that may chance to rear the banner of sedition or profaneness, and he would skulk into the *shades* whence he culls his poisons.

We would beg to direct attention to a letter headed "Liberty of the Press" amongst our Indian Selections and especially to the first 3 paragraphs. "An Englishman" attributes the apathy of the British public in India to causes which should rouse society, if not *incurably* torpid and callous, to reflect whether the charge be true; and if true: honorable and becoming to the national, or individual character: if opposed to the freedom of discussion, is there no ground for suspicion that the Scripture apothegm applies to them "men love darkness rather than light *because* their deeds are evil." If these reflections will not rouse the minds of the many, to a sense of what is due from them to their own characters, to the country, and to the government, we despair of effecting any extensive good by pursuing the subject any further, though we have many things to urge. We shall therefore conclude by exhorting our native fellow labourers never "*to o'erstep the modesty* of nature;" to use but not to abuse the great charter of freedom which from *this day* will extend its shield over their labours, as long as they continue HONEST AND TRUE: to shun calumny: to eschew sedition; but to prosecute every praiseworthy and legitimate object of the Press, with the best energies of their minds and bodies.

WOULD it be a departure from their province, for the Medical Board to give their attention to the subject of P. B. P's. very just remonstrance on the state of the Esplanade? We have other reasons for knowing that the complaint has been loudly called for.

UNDER our *Calcutta* head will be found an account of the wreck of the *Asia*, Hesselton, master, on the Saugor beach. She was bound for London, with a rich cargo of Indigo, Silks, &c. valued at three lacs; and said to be insured for more than four lacs. The Captain alone los.

WE have taken from the *Hurkaru* and *Englishman*, some comments on the *selection* of an archdeacon for Calcutta. The latter paper asserts with confidence, and vindicates the supercession of the Senior Chaplains, on a ground which the Hurkaru canvasses, and which very naturally turns our minds to our own venerable Archdeacon: the objection to the preferment of one being, precisely that virtue by which Dr. Carr is so eminently distinguished, gentleness of disposition, the "harmlessness of the dove." We do not feel called on to inquire into the merits of the question, as we are too remote to judge of its expediency, or of the claims of the parties interested; but the measure would by no means be unprecedented. The appointments of the present Archdeacons of Madras and Bombay having been effected in a similar manner: indeed the former was an exertion of *prerogative*, which we believe has no parallel in India; the transfer of a chaplain from this establishment to that, involving higher matters than mere supercession. It were folly to attempt to set bounds to the power of churchmen; for in every age, from that of the Apostles to the present day, their authority has been of all others the most irresponsible: and history has not overlooked the avidity with which they have grasped, the arrogance with which they have exercised it—and the tenacity with which they have retained its possession.

By another paragraph which we have copied it appears probable that Kurreem Khan has paid the last sacrifice to the law for the murder of Mr. Fraser. We refer to our extract: but while on the subject, we cannot help giving expression to a hope, that the Government of India will bring home to their own bosoms, the perilous condition in which their indecision has most certainly placed every officer in their service, military or civil: the higher the rank of the individual, the greater the peril: placed among ferocious and treacherous nations their lives have hitherto been considered as sacred, at least in times of peace; but this security was always the result of fear. Retribution, prompt and enexorable, they knew would inevitably overtake the man whose hand was raised against a British functionary; and we devoutly trust, that notwithstanding the lamentable delay that has occurred, measures are maturing for fully avenging the blood of Messrs. Fraser and Blake: that the blood thirsty Shumsoodeen, Nuwaub though he be, shall speedily suffer the penalty of his atrocity: and that the sceptre shall pass from the hand that beckoned the assassination of Blake, and his companions.

Calcutta.

We quote an article from the *Central Free Press* in favour of the substitution of a stamp tax on newspapers for a postage. The *Agra Ukhbar* has cried out lustily to his brother journalists of the Mofussil press to join him in raising a clamour against the measure, lest the "dullness and servility" of the metropolitan press in virtue of the change, should prevail even against the matchless talent and independence—and we may add the modest assurance of that luminary of the west, which shines with such conspicuous brightness among the lesser constellations of the press,

Sicut inter ignes luminores

but it won't do. The thunderer of Agra can call spirits from the vasty deep perchance—but will they come when he doth call? It would seem not. His brother Mofussilites will follow his lead no doubt in any useful project, but they will not run their heads against a wall to try conclusions merely because some petulant blockhead choose to set them an example of that mode of venting his impotent spite against the Calcutta press. The idea of the Mofussil journals suffering from the imposition of a tax, as a substitute for postage, is absurd. The only effect of such a change would be to *extend* their circulation. They are only weekly, and it is not likely that readers at the stations at which they are published would give them up for the sake of an additional charge of four or five annas a month, the amount cost of the stamp; while the charge of four and two annas a number must obviously operate as a check on their circulation beyond the stations. The *Central Free Press* sees this, and so we suspect does the immaculate and independent journalist of Agra, last the measure has been advocated by the Calcutta Press, of whose "dullness and servility" he has such horror, and therefore right or wrong the stamp tax must be opposed. There is something unnatural—suicidal in the *Ukbar's* hatred of dullness—for whenever that quality in a journal becomes a recommendation—the Agra paper will distance all competitors. As a soporific the *Agra Ukbar* is already unrivalled. Let any one try the experiment with one of its leaden leaders on the transit duties, a subject on which this very consistent and *independent* journal has most ingeniously flatly contradicted itself. We recommend our Agra brother to study the fable of the frog which would fain have been an ox. There is something infinitely ludicrous in the contrast between the arrogance of his tone and the insignificance of his pretensions. He blows his penny trumpet very loudly, but it is but a penny trumpet after all, and what is worse, a cracked trumpet.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Aug.* 25.

The *Courier* of yesterday evening calls for the publication of the list of names of those who have pledged themselves to the support of a Public Library. As these now amount to 150 we think the time is arrived for such publicity and for calling a public Meeting to appoint the Committee, either by an invitation of any of the leading gentlemen who have set down their names or by a requisition addressed to the Sheriff. We are glad that our evening contemporary concurs in the proposition for a Library, but for reasons we have already stated, we could wish that he would, in discussing the subject, keep that proposition distinct from that of a Building to commemorate the Press which may be devoted to a Library. The distinction is important, because there are some, we repeat, who would not or could not with consistancy join in any mark of approbation of the emancipation of the press, who would with great pleasure subscribe towards getting up a Library, and who would not carry their principle so far as to say we will not allow our books to be placed in the "Metcalfe Library." The fact is the two propositions were originally distinct—the idea of the building which is that of H. M. P., a gentleman for whom Mr. Parker acknowledged that he entertained the greatest respect was suggested by the proposals for the Library—now among the Subscribers to those proposals, if we mistake not, the Governor-General, the Lord Bishop, the Chief Justice, and one or two of the Members of Council will be found, and probably they might not feel it right whatever their opinions on the liberty of the press may be, to subscribe to the Metcalfe Building erected in honour of its liberation. The Meeting, however, will set this matter right, and frame resolutions which will no doubt be unobjectionable to all the friends of the proposed Library.

The *Courier* proposes to supply some omissions in the report which was copied from the *Englishman*. The truth is, the report is very imperfect owing to circumstances which the Reporter could not prevent. The hour was not convenient with respect to light and owing to want of proper previous arrangements considerable confusion arose about the resolutions. In order to avoid that inconvenience at the Library Meeting, we would suggest that it be called by some few of the leading Members of Society on the list, that they meet before hand as the requisitionists to the first Steam Meeting in 1831 did, under the auspices of the active Secretary, and arrange all the resolutions having duplicate or triplicate copies of them made, so that if they are carried they may be signed at once by the Chairman and handed to the reporters. The Secretary's doctrine on this the requisitionists ought to meet before hand, and that they or any of their number, all of them consenting, are of right in possession of the Meeting to put any resolutions they please, until any opposition is offered—they having called the Meeting. The want of sufficient previous concert is often the fruitful source of that confusion which arises at our public Meetings, and sets the reporters at defiance, —*August* 26.

THE METCALFE LIBRARY.

According to the *Englishman* there were already 150 Subscribers to the Metcalfe Library, up to Sunday last inclusive, and the proposal "continues to receive the most decided support of all ranks and classes." It is time that a list were published, for the public are at present quite in the dark, both as to the names and the amount subscribed.

We are very well satisfied with the scheme of a public Library, since the vote as been coupled with a Resolution to have a Marble Bust of Sir Charles Metcalfe in it, notwithstanding the circumstances of climate and habit which will continue to render a Library in Calcutta less a place of resort than at the Cape, at Bombay, or in any other large town that could be named. The scheme has one great recommendation, that the College Library may fairly be counted upon as available, and in that will be obtained a copious supply of classical literature. To a Public Library there will be frequent donations of Books from persons going home and breaking up their establishments; and when it is universally known that such an establishment exists in Calcutta, is is not unlikely that presentation copies of new works will occasionally be sent by their authors, especially those who are connected with India, as obtains with Literary and Scientific Societies. The institution will grow of itself and require little support when once established on a creditable footing. There is, however, one objection to this particular mode of celebrating the triumph of liberalism in the matter of the Indian Press. Residents in the Mofussil and of the other presidencies, applying the utilitarian principle which recommended a Library in preference to a mere work of Art, will be disposed to reserve those subscriptions which they would freely have united in the latter to make it worthy of the occasion and of the individual to whom it was destined to honor; they will look at home, and say "here at our own station a Library will be as useful as in Calcutta,—nay, it is more wanted here and we will devote our subscriptions to it rather than to the Calcutta institution." If people act in this way, the object is defeated, because it cannot be executed on the scale desired, and there will be no fit emblem of the Act of emancipation.

We shall return to this subject to-morrow, when we shall take the opportunity of supplying some material omissions in the report of the proceedings at the meeting, which we copied from the *English man*, occasioned no doubt by the arrival of English papers while our contemporary's reporter was collating from his notes.—*Cal. Courier.*

The press is charged with frequently giving circulation to idle rumours, merely in order to have something to say in contradicting them. We believe the charge to be wholly unfounded, but at any rate we are now about to notice a rumour which although we attach no credit to it, has found credence in certain quarters and been no doubt the cause of unjust reflections against a dignitary of the Church who would be the last, we verily believe to lay himself open to any such imputations. It is confidently reported then, that our respected Diocesan has appointed the reverend Mr. Dealtry to the office of Archdeacon; however worthy of such elevation Mr. Dealtry may be by his talent and evangelical piety, the measure would be such a flagrant act of injustice to the three senior Chaplains of the Presidency, each of whom has prior claims to this promotion—such a violation of the system of the service and the *spirit* if not the letter of the laws which regulate promotion in it, that we take upon ourselves to contradict the rumour. We have not yet heard that in the Church in India any merit-fostering order has been promulgated, and the practice has been we believe to promote according to gradation, unless of course exceptione might arise of a nature that would of themselves justify a departure from the system; now we never heard a whisper against the three senior chaplains—they are not charged with being negligent of their clerical duties or deficient in moral worth—and yet the rumour to which we have alluded ascribes to the Bishop such favoritism and injustice as that of promoting Mr. Dealtry one of the *junior* Chaplains, not their superiors in any quality that could recommend him to the office, over their heads! We should ill perform our duty if we did not at once express our conviction that the report we have mentioned is wholly unfounded. It would indeed be painful to us to hear that it has been confirmed.

In order to shew that the principle of gradation and seniority is recognized, it may be as well to mention that in the arrangements of the new character respecting the Church, it is expressly proposed by the Right Hon. Charles Grant, that on the abolition of Archdeaconries at Madras and Bombay and the appointment of Suffragan Bishops, the *senior* Chaplains should be appointed Commissaries to assist these assistant Bishops. Why *senior*? if not that the principle was recognized? So no doubt it will be here. Bishop Wilson is not the man to set an example of favoritism—to indulge caprices at the expense of rights.—*Bengal Hurkaru, August* 27.

The *Re-unions* are to be given up after the next for which, according to the published accounts, there are scarcely funds sufficient. As all the residents of Calcutta may now, however, subscribe for single nights, we should hope that a fund will be raised for the remainder of the series. The invitation Committee should however adhere rigidly to their rules and admit of no exceptions.—*Bengal Hurkaru, August* 26.

The *Friend of India* of yesterday has some judicious remarks on the subject of the proposed Library. It is a notorious fact that many valuable works are frequently obtainable here at the auctions or in the streets of Calcutta at prices infinitely below the prime cost of the mere paper and printing, so that there can be no question that a Committee using a little diligence might in less even than ten years, the time assigned by Mr. Longueville Clarke, with the aid of the frequent donations, collect 100,000 volumes. Many instances of the almost incredible cheapness of valuable works which we cannot now recollect have come under our observation or been related to us. We will mention one case however—out of the number of those we could state. Fifty volumes of the *Edinburgh Review* complete from the commencement half bound and in perfect condition were not long ago sold at four annas, indeed we believe, it was only two annas a volume!! As for Latin, French and Italian works these frequently go at the price of mere waste paper. We say nothing of American editions. In fact we feel confident that in no part of the world could a good Library be collected at so moderate a cost as it can be in Calcutta. The *Friend of India* dwells on the necessity of establishing the Institution on the broad basis so distinctly recognized in the Prospectus. On that point we believe there is no difference of opinion. Our Serampore contemporary observes that the Calcutta Library Society died of exclusiveness. Undoubtedly the plan was too narrow to succeed—but the giant form of exclusiveness though not entirely prostrated, is now. We hope and believe so shorn of his power that he can no longer bring to destruction our useful projects for the general good, and the past instead of being a guide is now regarded as a warning. We concur entirely in what the *Friend of India* says of the necessity of having a qualified Librarian whose *whole time* should be secured by adequate remuneration. Amateur management has been our ruin—for those who are not paid are totally negligent—be thankful when they condescend to devote some attention to the duties of the office which they do us the honour to fill! There must be no more of this sort of trifling. If we cannot raise funds to provide an adequate salary for a qualified Librarian, a gentleman of education who will devote his whole time to the business, we had better give up the project at once. Hitherto the post in this country has been filled by writers on 50 rupees a month or something of that kind, who could do no more than enter or erase the number of a book or answer whether it was out or in. If the new Library is to be established on a permanent bassis, there must be in the first instance a change in that respect and observe and rigidly enforce the rules of the institution. The plan must be equally comprehensive in respect to the nature of the works—they must be adopted for all classes of readers—not such as to encourage particular tastes but to *encourage reading*, as well as to meet the convenience of those who want no such encouragement. It is doubted whether making the Library one of circulation as to certain classes of works, will succeed: but we suspect that in this country where seven read for amusement for three who read for instruction, without the plan which would of course require several copies of works of lighter literature, no Library will succeed. True it may be said let subscribers go to the Library, but they will not and indeed cannot. How is it possible to expect it in a society constituted as this is, where all are engaged in employments which occupy their time the whole day, where after the day's labour they take their evening airing and after that their dinner. When could they go to the Library?—very early in the morning—late at night or on Sundays. Will it be convenient to keep the Library open at such times? We presume not. Then books of a certain class must go in circulation; nor does it follow that the Library must therefore fail, if the rules are judicious—the enforcement of them rigid. Without these provisions no plan can be secure.—*Ibid.*

The *Englishman* in noticing our remarks on the subject of the Archdeaconships, confirms the statement that Mr. Dealtry is elevated over the heads of—his seniors to the office—and the justification of the measure is that these seniors are unfit for the appointment—the one by "an unaccountable spirit of insubordination" and the other by—what does the reader suppose? "*by mildness disposition* incompatible with the *stern* duties which fall to the dignitaries of the Church!!" "The longer we live," says the proverb, "the more we learn." We certainly had thought in our old fashioned simplicity that there was no office in a Christian Church in the *present* day which required in the incumbent *sternness*—that there was none to which mildness of disposition was not a recommendation! but we are mistaken it seems—and what is more, this quality of sternness so indispensable in a Christian pastor is sought and found in one of the most evangelical of the evangelical sect; it would seem!! What the duties may be which demand sternness we are yet to learn. In the Romish Church in her high and palmy days, when the Inquisition flourished, we can conceive that mildness of disposition would have been a disqualification for a churchman, but even the stony-eyed and stony hearted judges who pronounced the dreadful sentence on the nun Constance, consigned her living to the tomb in words of mildness,

Erring Sister part in peace.

Again when Protestantism in the reign of Elizabeth retaliated the cruelties of the Romish Church, and amiable Southwell for example for returning to his country and adhering to his faith, was thrown into a loathsome dungeon—imprisoned three years and then hanged—sternness might have been necessary in a churchman although the execution of these cruelties indeed was left to the secular arm—but for any positive duty, sternness in a church pastor seems a strange qualification. We do not recollect the enumeration of this virtue in the scriptures: but on the contrary the inculcation of that mildness of disposition which now disqualifies is the pervading feature of the lessons there taught—but perhaps we are wrong—and have misconceived them owing to the want of the new light. We fully admit the principle of exception however, that if the senior Chaplains are unfit for the office of Archdeacon they ought to be passed over, though we do not exactly comprehend how mildness of disposition constitutes unfitness. As for insubordination—that of course is intelligible: and if the non-appointment of the party is fairly rested on that ground, he as a churchman cannot object, *provided always that the charge be proved*—a slight stipulation of justice which is too apt to be overlooked. *Au reste* we confess that although the term is common enough in discussions on church discipline, "insubordination," as applied to Christian pastors, sounds harshly in our ears. Insubordination and sternness! How strangely such terms contrast with the humility and meekness and brotherly love which Christianity inculcates; but it may be admitted that Christianity and the Church like Law and Justice, are often at variance.—*Bengal Hurkaru, August* 22.

The *Englishman* says:

"The *Courier* does not think it likely that Sir Henry Fane would come out in the *Jupiter*. Why not? The ship is ready for sea—the money has been spent for her decoration—and there is plenty of room now for four insides. The moment we saw it mentioned in the *Times*, we guessed that Lord Heytesbury was going quite another road, and that Sir Henry Fane had, therefore, prevailed on Government to let him engage places in order that Capt. A'Court might not lose his fare to Calcutta and back. If the *Jupiter* should be detained for another Governor General and a Whig to boot, Capt. A'Court will probably throw up 'the ribbons,' and Sir Henry Fane will then return to his old love, and come out in the *True Briton*. All this, however, is mere conjecture."

Our answer is that "four insides" will not suffice for Sir Henry Fane's party consisting of eight. The *Atlas* of the 19th April is perhaps our contemporary's authority; but the name of the *Jupiter* must have been inserted by error in the short notice in that paper, as it crowded the whole party of the Governor General and Commander in Chief into the same ship, and that a man of war. By the bye, is not the answer of the above paragraph a little over fastidious in his criticism of *our* language? His peculiar talent at what he calls "fiddle faddle" is undisputed; but ought the "master spirit" to be jealous of the least symptom of rivalry?—*Calcutta Courier, August* 26.

The *Meerut Observer* has again changed its Editor. The modest but not diffident announcement of the

new Editor appeared on the 13th instant. Thellow. fo ing is the profession he makes to the public.

"Having been bred in a liberal school, without ever having enjoyed the luxuries of place, we have a strong abhorrence of Toryism, whether it be Indian or English, our columns therefore will be found advocating the popular cause. The trammels of a Government do not encompass us, we are free to express our sentiments, and it is our purpose to do so without fear or favor, without abjectness or scurrility. Against irregularities in all departments, we shall be found ready to enter the field of fair and candid discussion, anxiously endeavouring to arrive at the truth, however unpalatable its publication may be. The Services will invariably find in us, a staunch advocate of their rights, and the public, a faithful chronicler of passing events; notwithstanding the recently republished General Order to the Military branch of our subscribers, we hope we shall hear from them whenever occasion may call for "pernicious publicity," but we must not be expected to recur to the squabbles of the olden time, whether in *Church* or *State*, with them we have nothing to do, we deprecate such, "they are all gone," and we would bury them in the deepest oblivion.—*Ibid.*

A Meeting took place yesterday at the Office, by the late Owner of the *Sylph* for the purpose of laying before the parties interested the accounts received from China shewing the proceeds of the Opium saved from that vessel. Having been permitted to inspect the papers, we are enabled to state, that the 945 Chests forwarded to Lintin were sold as follows:

400 Chests 1st and 2d May for Drs. 145,880
545 Ditto 15th and 26th ditto for ,, 227,275

945 Chests,..... ...Drs. 373,155

averaging Drs 394-87 per Chest. The *Emily Jane* has brought two consignments of Sycee Silver on account, amounting to Drs. 142,771.68, and by the *Forth* a further remittance has been received in Bills on Government, amounting to Rs. 139,000 the whole addressed to the Bank of Bengal, at the joint disposition of A. L. Johnston, Esq., W. D. Shaw, Esq. and Captain R. Wallace, who represent the different interests, and who, it is believed are all duly represented here.

Captain Hawkins's claim of one-third of the entire proceeds for salvage has been settled here; Government have accepted the offer of one eighth tendered by the Insurance Offices, as the compensation for the services of the Officers and Crew of the *Clive*. This rate of salvage will not embrace the whole quantity of Opium saved; which amounted to about 985 Chests, including about 40 chests sold at Singapore; but merely what was saved by the *Clive*. There were above 340 chests saved by the *Mavis* and another vessel engaged for the purpose, whose services have already been paid for at Singapore. The Insurance Offices however, must calculate upon an average loss of about fifty per cent. altogether upon their respective policies.—*Ibid.*

Agra.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

To the Editor of the Agra Ukhbar.

SIR,—We are all fully aware of the extreme difficultyof rousing the torpid energies of an Indian Public; but I do not think it possible, we can fail to unite our hearts and voices, in any address that may be proposed to the Governor General, that expresses admiration for his late *act* in granting freedom to the Press.

This difficulty may in a great measure be attributed to the peculiar nature of Indian Society. The leading members at civil and military stations, are, generally speaking, averse to "pernicious publicity." They do not like the wholesome check of public discussion; they think, man is not born to question, but to obey, and they like to wield their little brief authority with unrestrained freedom.

Such being the case, it is in vain to hope, that those who are placed in authority over us, will cordially join in promoting any public meeting to do honor to our truly noble Governor General. But he shall not want admirers at Agra, and even my humble pen, shall record the immortal honor due to Sir Charles Metcalf.

Though but little used to the language of panegyric, I will, without fear of contradiction, pronounce Sir Charles, to be one of the most noble, and enlightened Governors, that ever did honor to the head of our Government.

Let any impartial person, read with attention, the minutes of Lord Bentinck and Sir Charles, regarding the discussion of the Half-Batta question; and then let him tell me, who was the nobleman, by birth, and who, by nature.

Again, when the addresses were presented, one was for, "coming down upon the Press" (what an ignoble expression) the other said, let it be a chartered libertine—as free as air—it may cause incalculable good, and can do but little harm.

None but a man of the most noble, generous, and enlightened mind, could ever express sentiments of this nature; and they will do honor to the memory of Sir Charles, not only to the latest period of his life, (and may that be far distant) but they shall be recorded on his monument, and the still more enduring page of history, as a lasting memorial of his enlightened policy, integrity, and independence.

It is only those who are conscious of meaning well, whose motives are upright and pure; who really and truly admire the liberty of the Press, and are sensible of all its inestimable advantages. The *mens conscia recti* like all the glorious works of nature, has nothing to fear, from the minutest scrutiny, or the strictest examination; the greater will be our admiration. Such is not the case with the mean-spirited double dealing, sneaking, and ignoble minded. They abhor and detest the liberty of free discussion, and love darkness better than light, because their deeds are evil.

And now Mr. Editor, before I conclude, allow me to congratulate you on being placed within the pale of a just and rational law. Your duties are of a high, responsible and honorable nature, and I trust, you will always uphold the credit and dignity of the Up-country Press. Watch all our public acts and deeds; render honor to whom honour is due, and censure, where necessary with temper and firmness. In fact, your duty is, "to hold, as" were, the mirror up to Nature, to shew Virtue her own feature. Scorn her own image, and the very age and body of the time, his pain and pressure." I am Sir, with all good wishes.

Your most obedt. Servt.
AN ENGLISHMAN.

Agra Ukhbar, Augt. 29.]

Delhi.

JEYPORE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DELHI GAZETTE.

SIR,—The expectations of a Force being ...ore, are, I ...ect, confined to the hope ...e the case on the arrival of our new ...al; for nothing need now be ex... Charles Metcalfe, in whom we have ...nted. We had expected better things ...would have given up his *bantling*, non-interference, and shewn some decision of character, every one hoped—but alas! he seems to have yielded up his faculties to feasting with the Ditchers, and to have become a mere imbecile! You, and some of his best friends, have been sadly deceived in your expectations of him—and in supposing that next after Charles Grant he would be our best man.

Major Alves in hand & glove with Byree Saul! and has just been out on a shooting or hunting party with the son of this Chief. He does nothing that I can perceive: but wraps himself up in the cloak of utter indifference—and the blood of poor murdered Blake, may cry to him in vain!

From all, I can learn, I think the Chiefs are deeply implicated in the late outrage, but on this subject, I may address you hereafter.

We have lately experienced warm afternoons, and are now looking anxiously for rain.

HOMO.

We shall not readily give up the good opinion we have formed of our present Ruler. The Governor-General in Council may have already come to a decision with regard to Jeypore—but why publish it at present? This is surely not the season for troops to take the field.—ED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DELHI GAZETTE.

SIR,—There is a subject of importance to the public, and particularly to those who feel an interest in affairs at Delhi, which appears to have been lost sight of by the public Journalist. I allude to the bequest of a lack and seventy thousand rupees by a Native of rank for the purpose of founding a college in this, his Native City.

Four years or more have elapsed since this money was given to Government, in trust to be appropriated for this purpose, but the actual result that has hitherto appeared is a small slab of marble inserted over the centre arch of the Madressa, in which is emblazoned in Persian characters the liberality and public spirit of the donor.

The money has, I understand, been merged into the General Education Fund; thus far as the mite of the donor is concerned, Government might as well have transferred it to its own coffers, a measure which is virtually done by the late order of Council for the exclusive encouragement of English education. How does this order tally with the object of the munificent bequest? The money now is applied to purposes for which it was never intended, and we say that Government, since it has contracted the field of education, is bound now more than ever to devote the sum of its legitimate use, viz. the erection of a building in the City of Delhi to be called by the name of the individual who placed the money in their hands with reliance on English faith and honor.—*Delhi Gazette, August 19.*

HONESTUS.

An order was received, some days ago, from the Court at Allahabad, directing the execution of the assassin, Kurreem Khan, and, we learn, he will accordingly be hung to-day, near the spot where poor Fraser fell.

There exists, we believe, a regulation of Government which prohibits the employment of several Relations of one family in any particular department of the service. We know that the rule, in question, applies to Natives in general—but its application also to European Uncovenanted Officers, is, we apprehend, inferible, on the presumption that human nature is liable to error, and temptation, whether we consider the European or the Native character, under all the advantages or disadvantages of education and moral habit.

The foregoing reflections were forced upon our mind when we looked on the Department of Customs, as it has been formed under the recent new system. In this Department it is remarkable that almost the entire establishment of Patrolling Officers is composed of persons who are nearly allied to each other, by marriage and other ties! These people may be very zealous, good Officers—but, we contend that, their employment, as 'twere *in the aggregate*, in one Department of the State, is, under the spirit of the Regulations, adverse to those maxims of sound policy and human Government—which experience has inculcated and recognized.

In the walks of public life, *competition* is necessary—but there can be none, where the interests of all are blended—where the failings and errors of each, are reciprocally screened—and where delinquency, when it exists, cannot be detected.

On the other hand, the monopoly of patronage, by one set of people, is objectionable—it bars admission to other meritorious persons—and by the exclusion of Indo-Britons, it contravenes the philanthropic intentions of the Legislature in opening to them other sources of livelihood—in so far as emoluments of Office are considered, and no further—for on the score of *respectability*, we know that, the situation of Excise Officer confers none.

Upon what principle the exclusion of East Indians, from the Excise Department, is based, we are at a loss to conjecture—but, if it really exist, as we are informed it does, the *reasons* for giving exclusive preference to Europeans, whether of high or low origin, demand publicity, and discussion. The presumption of integrity in the European character alone, is invidious and defamatory—and with reference to the infirmities of mankind in general, it is problematical, vain and unnatural.

We are anxious to draw the attention of our numerous readers to this subject, which we hope to see taken up, promptly, by some of our able correspondents.

We hear that the Authorities, in England, have it in contemplation to place our Artillery and Engineer Corps more on a footing, than they at present are, with the Royal Regiments of Artillery and Engineers, by substituting the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel en second, for that of Major—and granting a second Captain to each troop and company of the Horse and Foot Artillery.

Jeypore.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DELHI GAZETTE.

Jeypoor, 22nd August.—Dear Sir,—You will, I am sure, be delighted to learn that Colonel Alves both has acted, and is acting, with becoming spirit. He has I firmly believe proposed the sequestration of the Jeypoor State—or a declaration of War—if the recent treachery, towards our political officers, be not thoroughly sifted by the Authorities of that Court. The only fear now is, that Sir Charles Metcalfe, *your* favourite Ruler, will sanction neither extremes—Nous verrons.

PEDRO.

We are indeed delighted to learn this—which coming as it does from our friend "PEDRO," we think may be relied on.—ED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DELHI GAZETTE.

My dear Mr. Editor,—Give Colonel Alves but time and depend upon it he will act properly and vigorously. I wish you had seen his last report upon the affair at Jeypore; for it was really excellent; and shewed him to possess not only good sense and good feeling—but sound judgment. We shall, at last, find the Mahjee at the bottom of the bloody scene that occurred on the 4th of June last. Byre Saul is a poor devil, and ought never to have been placed in his present situation—all I find fault with him for is, his not running to the rescue of poor Blake, instead of retiring to quell the row in the *Zinanah*, which was, after all, mere humbug.

ARISTIDES.

Meerutt.

In our last we adverted to the affairs at Jeypore, and in recurring to the subject we feel somewhat of regret, because we are quite unable to solve the mystery which yet hangs over that fatal massacre, neither the official despatches of the resident nor the instructions of Government have as yet been made public, all is left to loose conjecture and to vague report. To question the policy which has dictated this course of proceeding may by some be considered as arrogating too much; but we would ask, how are the Government to be aware of the feeling, which pervades the community unless through the medium of the press. Did not the Government itself charge the public with apathy towards their scheme for a life assurance, and in so doing did they not admit that a silence on the part of the public, and its organ the press, was construed into indifference; surely then it behoves the press to raise its gentle voice, and if possible draw from the Government some authentic information, relative to a massacre which may be said to have cast an indelible stain on our national character.

The attack on the Resident, the murder of one of his Assistants, the execution of five of the alleged murderers, would have been sufficiently public events in former days to have required official notice. Is it because peace o'erspreads the country, that such atrocities are to be passed over in silence? is it we ask necessary that War should rage to make Assassination execrable? and render it incumbent on the Government, to mark its detestation of such deeds, not only by the issuing of proclamations, and official gazettes; but by the march of the Troops, and the semblance of avenging retribution. Surely not. Yet what can be inferred from the closeness, and silence of Government.

Does this proceed from an opinion that the Resident had brought on the catastrophe by a line of conduct, contrary to the instructions and opposed to the wishes of those by whom he was accredited; If so, why is not the Resident removed, and the severity of his wounds made a pretext from the Government, not yet being in possession of data sufficiently accurate on which to issue its orders? In this case, another might institute enquiries, and supply the deficiency wherein the information submitted may be meagre. Looking at what has happened, the length of time which has elapsed, and the continued silence of authority we confess we are deeply grieved. If the attack on the Resident had not been preconcerted, dismay and indignation would have instantly been excited, a cry of horror would have thrilled through the Palace, its walls would have echoed the appalling shrieks, and the town resounded with imprecations on the authors, instigators, and actors in the tragedy.

Was not such the case at Delhi, were the Native Nobles of that city, was the the Emperor himself backward or tardy in evincing the feelings of disgust which the fatal attack on M. Fraser had kindled. Then why should a contrary feeling have prevailed at Jyepore, if the assault on Mayor Alves had been the mere ebullition of sudden anger, or exasperated revenge. But admitting for a moment that the attack on the Resident was not preconcerted, how could the butchery of Mr. Blake have been carried into effect; it was not the work of a moment. The unfortunate Gentleman was hunted down, driven out of a place of refuge and cruelly slaughtered in the midst of the Town, in the face of the Palace Guards, nay even by the retainers of the State. Was this a popular commotion set in fearful action, by Mr. Blake's holding up the streaming sword with which the Resident had been wounded? Can there be any whose credulity can receive such an explanation; and yet there are those who attempt to give it weight. For ourselves we cannot detach the murder of Mr. Blake from the assault on Major Alves without convicting the Jyepore Government of the greatest culpability, and grossest breach of the law of nations. Five men however have been hung, as the alleged murderers. The native report holds them harmless and innocent, the breathless haste in which they were executed is enough to cast a doubt on the justice of their doom, and should not be allowed by Government to palliate, or check retribution for the sanguinary and fatal attacks on its accredited functionaries, its own representatives.

Late proceedings in regard to the re-admission on Retired Members of the Civil Service, to the benefits of the Civil Fund having excited great anxiety throughout the Service, it is intended to review the grounds on which such admissions have taken place.

Rules 33, 34 and 35 are the three under which these admissions have been made.

Rule 33. allows any subscriber to withdraw at any time from the Fund, and declares a forfeiture of all the benefits of the Institution, and of the sums subscribed as the consequence.

Rule 34. The contribution of every Subscriber shall cease upon his leaving India to return to Europe, and the consequent discontinuance of his allowances from the Company. But in the event of his returning to India and again receiving allowances from the Company, he shall be required to renew his contribution from the commencement of such allowances.

This clause may be separated into the following heads.

The retiring to England and the consequent cessation of allowances.

The returning to India and the receipt of allowances.

It could not happen that a Member could return to England and continue in the receipt of allowances, therefore it were but fair his subscriptions should cease with his allowances; in like manner, they are to be renewed on his return to India with his receipt of allowances,—*allowances* are therefore the basis, for subscription; without them no contributions are demandable.

Supposing a Civil Servant then to remain in India without any allowance, he could not be required to subscribe; indeed, there is no rule by which to fix his rate of subscription, and a power is not vested by the Regulations of the Fund authorising any Committee of management to fix a rate for a monthly subscription from any person not in the receipt of allowances, in fact a person not in the receipt of any allowances, is de facto not in the Service of the Company, his residence in India does not constitute him a servant of the Company, without pay he cannot be so considered, and without allowances he cannot subscribe to the Fund. If therefore at the time (Rule 35) of his retiring from the Service, he shall not have contributed by his previous monthly payments to the Fund, the principal sum of 5000 Rs. or if on his quitting the Service he shall not pay to the Fund what may be wanting to complete his contribution, his family cannot be entitled to the benefits of the Institution. and it is not in the power of any meeting at a date later than the time of *quitting the Service* to re-admit any person to the benefits of the Fund, even, though he may tender the difference.

The rule is clear, the difference must be paid at the time of quitting the Service,—and the Service are bound by every tie of honour and honesty to those persons already on the Fund not to give up any part of those Funds which have lapsed through an infringement of a published rule and which has become a part of the principal and capital of the Fund.

Mr. Sutherland quitted the Service and remained in India, it is immaterial where he went; on his quitting the Service he did not pay to the Fund what was wanting to complete his contribution—his former subscriptions lapsed to the Fund, and he ceased to have any title, either in himself or his family to the benefits of the Fund. His re-admission to its benefits after having quitted the Service was not within the competence of any meeting, the forfeiture was the result of his own act. Had he paid up the sum wanting on his quitting the Service as the rule expressly requires, his family would have been entitled to the benefits of the Fund at his death whenever it might have happened; but he did not fulfil what the rule required of him; he must therefore abide the penalty. Moreover from the date of Mr. Sutherland's quitting the Service though he has resided in India, yet he has not received any allowance from the Company, and consequently nothing on which to levy a rate of subscription; had Mr. S. continued in the Service he would now be in the receipt of a salary from which the maximum rate of Subscription would be derived, instead of which *it* is said he has by some rule of a meeting been allowed to subscribe at the rate of a servant out of employ. Now a servant out of employ receives subsistance allowance, and this makes him a servant, & not a retired servant; the only grounds on which the family of a retired servant can benefit by the Fund is by the subscriber having made up 5000 Rs on his quitting the Service, and this Mr. Sutherland did not.

Again if rumour is not false, Mr. Sutherland's application to the authorities at home to return to the Service, after the failure of Alexander and Co. in which he was a partner, and for which he quitted the Service, was met by a flat denial,—*Meerutt Observer, 20th August.*

The Government Gazette of the 12th August contains extracts from a letter addressed to the Law Commission by the Governor General of India, in which they are requested to frame a complete criminal code for all parts of the British Indian *Empire* & for every class of people of whatsoever religion, or nation, resident within its limits. "The code is also to comprise the form of proceeding," not only will every thing in the code be law, but *nothing* relative to this branch of jurisprudence *not* in the code *will be the law*." this is the most substantive nothingness that has yet been announced to our Empire in the east. The commissioners are apprized that there are two great principles which it is hoped may never be lost sight of, the one, the ascertaining of truth with the smallest possible cost of time and money, the other the suppressing of crime with the smallest possible infliction of suffering. Uniformity as regards places and more especially as regards persons is to be the constant aim of the committee, vague terms which include within their legal meaning a variety of offences different from each other are cautiously to be avoided. It is believed that perspecuity and natural conciseness so far from being incompatible will in general be found identical. The code is to be simply definitive and imperative, and no argumentative matter whatever to be admitted. On these principles under the superior guidance of Mr. Macaulay, the Law commissioners are to produce a code. As however the Governor General in council apprehends the clearness may be lost sight of, the commissioners are requested to append notes to the code assisting their reasons for all the provisions contained in it, *of which the reasons may not be obvious*, of course the directions as to conciseness and perspecuity, simply definitive and imperative are not to be lost sight of in these notes; but what we enquire is this *glossary* to be given to the word? for they too, may need some reasons for the reasons, which are not obvious. This is assuredly a specimen and no mean one either of the complicated bureau style, and we regret our limits cannot allow us to transcribe it.

The Honourable C. R. Lindsay of the Civil Service, died at Penang.

We congratulate the public on some attempts, towards getting up Races for the next seasons. February, we hear is the most likely month, by which time the Corps for this Station by the operation of the relief will have arrived, we observe attempts are likewise being made to revive the Calcutta Turf. Now that the heavy pressure of Lord Bentinck's presence is withdrawn, it is to be hoped many of the amusements, and agremens of society may return.

From Agra we learn that troops will move towards Jeypore, and that General Watson has

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

volunteered his services for the important command. The first proposition we much doubt; political courage has not distinguished the Council of Calcutta—Had a Timour, a Baber or a Napoleon, presided over the destinies of the east, long ere this the walls of proud Jyepore would have existed as a ruin, but to mark the grave of Blake, now prudence and expense outweigh honor and insulted name. The Council of India deliberates whether the Jyepore state can refund the cost of a war, or defray the expenses of management when taken. Perhaps our cautious Governor too may reflect that though by him the seed be sown by another, the glory and renown will be reaped and therefore he postpones the making up of the state opinion until the arrival of Lord Heytesbury. But should the council of this or any other except a despotically ruled country depend on the arrival of single man? The *volunteer* proposition we doubt not, there is however a marked difference between the volunteering for, and the acceptance of service, the opportunity might not be a bad one, to impress on the brow of the gallant General the seal of approbation, still are the distinguished merits on Indian Generals to be forgotten. Are Generals Stevenson and Duncan to consume the remainder of their service in the inglorious and unrequited ease of Presiding over Courts Martial.

The more dignified mode for the Government to have adopted would have been to have directed the General commanding the Meerutt division to have taken instant steps to wipe out the stain from Britains name, ere this the work would have been done, and our pre-eminence nobly sustained.

We hear Government have intimated to the Jeypore authorities that unless their explanation prove satisfactory, they must be prepared to make over the Government of the state to the British power,—An application for the assistance of an European functionary to aid in the investigation was very properly met by a denial, the Jyeporians possessing within themselves all the means and capabilities to unravel the mystery.

Kurreem Khan the murderer of Mr. Fraser is ordered for execution; but we believed respited for a few days.

We congratulate our readers in the Civil Service on the accounts which late letters from England contain regarding the favourable disposition of the Court of Directors to certain modifications in the Civil Annuity Fund, without which its benefit as a scheme of promotion advantageous in cases of illness from climate, cannot but be so contracted as to render it almost a nominal boon.

The health of a Civil Servant whose residence in India qualifies him for the annuity cannot be so little impaired as to make the staking of 30 or 40,000 Rs. dependant on his own life of little moment, yet unless he is prepared to alienate for ever from his own family a sum sufficient to make up the value of his life for an annuity of 500£. per annum, the Court of Directors will not assign to him a fraction for his services, however laboriously and honestly he may have wasted his strength and risked his life in their employ.

It is true that the heaviness of the fine will not be solfelt by those who have entered the service since the annuity was established or a few years anterior to it, but taking even the average of the service now with the maximum rate of allowances of an average career, the sum deficient at the end of the period will not be far short of 20,000 Rs.: one of the objects of the Fund was to accelerate promotion by inducing the seniors to avail themselves of it. Could a statement of appointments and salaries vacated consequent to the Fund be drawn up, the service might discover that the retirements have chiefly proved beneficial to the Officers of the Court, for in many cases not only the salary, not the appointment itself has lapsed with the incumbent, thus, in fact rendering nugatory as a step the acceptance of the annuity. Independant of this however so long as the fine remained so high, individuals were not prepared to cash up; the late insolvencies swept away their funds, and even sums lodged for the purpose of being paid into the Government Treasury, on the date on which they became payable by the absentee in England, were not spared from the general spoliation. A combination of circumstances then has prevented the Civil Service from benefitting hitherto in any adequate degree by the institution of the Annuity Fund, these it may be hoped have been arrested in their oppressive course, and that henceforth a more genial influence will be developed. The prospect is clear, and the clouds which lowered are dispersing; with all its faults, with all its imperfections, with all its drawbacks, the Civil Service in India is yet an honorable lucrative in profession; ong may it so continue!

We have transcribed the official notice of the death of Mr. J. W. Ricketts, late principal Sudder Ameen at Gyah from the Government Gazette. Such notices of service are eminently calculatted to incite the living, and we hail with grarification this desire to do honor to the character of the departed.

Of Mr. Ricketts' judicial career we had never hard, the fame of a Judge being in this country and in England, of the success which attended his exertions and of his appointment to the Sudder Ameenship as a mark of distinction, any one who is acquainted with what has been passing in India must have heard frequently. To which [of the above, (equally) honorable causes can the official notice of his lamentable death be ascribed? To his judicial character; because in that capacity alone he was connected with the Government, though the talents evinced in the others marked his peculiar fitness for the judicial office. Mr Ricketts earned his reward, justly respected whilst living, he is honor'd in the grave—But we would enquire have no other public functionaries passed away from their sphere of usefulness unmarked, unnoticed, unhonoured in the pages of the Gazette!

Have not years of devoted service been suddenly brought to a close whilst in the performance of public duties, in the very moment of official existence, Has not the hand of the assassin snatched the representative of Government from the service of the state and hurried him unwarned into the presence of his Maker?

Such a case indeed has happened, yet the friends of the deceased have not had the consolation of perusing the shortest official notice by the Government as to an event which has robbed them perhaps of their very support, brought on entirely by devotion to public duties.

We respect we are gratified at the notice in the Gazette, of the late Mr. J. W. Ricketts, but our gratification is mingled with sorrow, when we reflect that the services of Mr. W. Fraser, and the se of Mr. Blake have been passed unheeded, the solemn silence of the tomb extending its influence to the Council chamber, and the speechless of death to its official organ.

All Delhi followed the remains of the late Mr. W. Fraser: there was no backwardness in assembling to do honor to the memory of Mr. Blake, and we hear it is in contemplation amongst the brother servants of the deceased to hand down to posterity their estimation of the characters and mbmories of Messrs. Frasser and Blake, by the erection of a cenotaph in the Church now building at Delhi. Will not Government do this?

The offer of the Governor Generalship with a Peerage was declined by Sir James Kempt.—*Meerutt Observer, August* 27.

EUROPE.

LOVE IN THE LIBRARY.

"*Boy.* Will you not sleep, Sir?
Knight Fling the window up!
I'll look upon the stars. Where twinkle now
The Pleiades?
Boy Here, Master!
Knight. Throw me now
My clock upon my shoulders, and good night!
I have no mind to sleep! * * *
* * * * She bade me look
Upon this band of stars when other eyes
Beamed on me brightly, and remember her
By the Lost Pleiad.
Boy. Are you well, Sir?
Knight. Boy!
Love you the stars?
Boy. When they first spring at eve
Better than near to morning.
Knight. Fickle child.
Are they more fair in twilight?
Boy. Master no!
Brighter as night wears on—*but I forget*
Their beauty, looking on them long!"
"*Sir Fabian,*" *a Poem by N. P. Willis.*

(*From the New Monthly Magazine, for April.*)

It was a September night at the University. On the morrow I was to appear upon the stage as the winier of the first honours of my year. I was the envy—the admiration—in some degree the wonder of the collegiate town in which the University stands; for I had commenced my career as the idlest and most riotous of freshmen. What it was that had suddenly made me enamoured of my chambers and my books—that had saddened my manners and softened my voice—that had given me a disgust to champagne and my old allies, in favour of cold water and the Platonists—that, in short, had metamorphosed, as Bob Wilding would have said a gentleman-like rake and *vaurien* into so dull a thing as an exemplary academician—was past the divining of most of my acquaintances. Oh, once-loved Edith! hast thou any inkling in thy downward metempsychosis of the philosophy of this marvel?

If you were to set a poet to make a town, with *carte blanche* as to trees, gardens, and green blinds, he would probably turn out very much such a place as Newhaven. (Supposing your education in geography to have been neglected dear reader, this is the second capital of Connecticut, half-rural, half metropolitan town, lying between a precipice that makes the flag-end of the Green Mountains and a handsome bay in Long Island Sound.) The first thought of the inventor of Newhaven was to lay out the streets in parallelograms, and the second was to plant them from suburb to water side with the magnificent elms of the country. The result is that at the end of fifty years, the town is buried in leaves. If it were not for the spires of the churches, a bird flying over on his autumn voyage to the Floridas would never mention having seen it in his travels. It is a glorious tree, the elm and those of the place I speak of are famous even in our land of trees for their surprising size and beauty. With the curve of their stems in the sky, the long weepers of their outer and lower branches drop into the street, fanning your face as you pass under with their geranium-like leaves, and close overhead, interwoven like the trellice of a vine, they break up the light of the sky into golden flecks, and make you of the common highway, a bower of the most approved secludeness and beauty. The houses are something between an Italian palace and an English cottage—built of wood, but, in the dim light of those overshadowing trees, as fair to the eye as marble with their triennial coats of paint; and each stands in the midst of its own encircling grass plot, half hurried in vines and flowers, and facing outward from a cluster of gardens divided by slender palings, and filling up with fruitless and summer houses the square on whose limit it stands. Then, like the vari-coloured parallelograms upon a chess-board, green openings are left throughout the town fringed with triple and interweaving elm-rows, the long and weeping branches sweeping downward to the grass, and with their enclosing shadows keeping moist and cool the road they overhang; and fair forms (it is the garden of American beauty—Newhaven) flit about in the green light in primitive security and freedom, and you would think the place, if you alit upon it it in a summer's evening—what it seems to me now in memory, and what I have made in this Rosa-Matilda description—a scene from Boccaccio, or a vision from long-lost Arcady.

Newhaven may have eight thousand inhabitants. Its steamers run to New York in six hours (or did in my time—I have ceased to be astonished on *that* subject, and should not wonder if they did it now in *one*—a trifle of seventy miles up the Sound), and the ladies go up in the morning for a yard of bobbin and return at night, and the gentlemen the same, for a stroll in Broadway; and it is to this circumstance that, while it preserves its rural exterior, it is a very metropolitan place in the character of its society. The Amaryllis of the pretty cottage you admire, wears the fashions twenty days from Paris, and her shepherd has a coat from Nugee, the devine peculiarity of which is not yet suspected east of Bond street; and in the newspapers hanging half out of the window there is news, red hot with the velocity of its arrival, from Russia and the Rocky Mountains, from the sources of the Mississippi and the brain of Monsieur Haibault Distance is an imaginary, quantity, and Time, that used to give every thing the go-by, has come to a stand still in his astonishment. There will be a proposition in Congress ere long to do without him altogether—every new thing "saves time" so marvellously. Bright as seems to me this seat of my Alma Mater, however, and gaily as I describe it, it is to me, if I may so express it, a picture of memory glazed and put away; if I see it ever again, it will be put to walk through its embowered streets by a midnight moon It is vain and heart-breaking to go back after adsence, to any spot of earth of which the interest was the human love whose home and cradle it had been. But there is a period in our lives when the heart fuses and compounds with the things about it, and the close enamel with which it overruns and binds in the affections, and which hardens in the lapse of years till the immortal germ within is not more durable and unwasting, warms never again, nor softens; and there is nothing on earth so mournfull and unavailling as to return to the scenes which are unchanged, and look to return to ourselves and others as we have when we thus knew them.

Yet we think (I judge you by my own soul, gentle reader) that it is others—not we—who are changed! We meet the friend that we loved in our youth, and it is ever *he* who is cold and altered! We take the hand that we bent over with our passionate kisses in boyhood and our raining tears when we last parted, and it is ever here that returns not the pressure, and *her* eyes, and not ours—oh, *not ours!* that look back the moistened and once familiar regard with a dry lid and a gaze of stone! Oh God! it is ever *he*,—the friend you have worshipped,—for whom you would have died,—who gives you the tips of his fingers, and greets you with a phrase of fashion, when you would rush into his bosom and break your heart with weeping out the imprisoned tenderness of years? I could carve out the heart from my bosom, and fling it with a malison into the sea, when I think how utterly and worse than useless it is in this world of mocking names! Yet "love" and "friendship" are words that read well. You could scarce spare them in poetry.

II

It was, as I have said, a moonlight night of unparalleled splendour. The morrow was the college anniversary—the day of the departure of the senior class,—and the town, which is, as it were, a part of the University, was in the usual tumult of the gayest and saddest evening of the year. The night was warm, and the houses, of which drawing rooms are all on a level with the gardens in the rear, and through which a long hall stretches like a bad-room, were thrown open, doors and windows, and the thousand students of the University, and the crowds of their friends, and the hosts of strangers drawn to the place at this season by the annual festivities and the families, every one with a troop of daughters, (as the leaves on our trees are, compared with those of old countries—three to one, so are our sons and daughters,) were all sitting without lamps in the moon-lit rooms or strolling together, lovers and friends, in the fragrant gardens, or looking out upon the street, returning the greetings of the passersby, or, with heads uncovered, pacing backward and forward beneath the elms before the door,—the whole scene one that the angels in heaven might make a holiday to see.

There were a hundred of my fellow seniors,—young men of from eighteen to twenty-four,—every one of whom was passing the last evening of the four most impressible and attaching years of his life, with the family in which he had been most intimate, in a town where refinement and education had their utmost upon the society, and which was renewed throughout America for the extraordinary beauty of its women. They had come from every state in the Union, and the Georgian and the Vermontese, the Kentuckian and the Virginian were to start alike on the morrow night with a lengthening chain for home, each bearing away the hearts he had attached to him (one or more!) and leaving his own, till, like the magnetised needle, it should drop away with the weakened attraction; and there was probably but *one* that night in the departing troop who was whispering in some throbbing ear the passionate but vain and mocking avowal of fidelity in love! And yet I had had *my* attachments too;—and there was scarce a house in that leafy and murmuring paradise of friendship and trees, that would not have hailed me with acclamation had I entered the door; and I* make this record of kindness and hospitality (unforgotten after long years of vicissitude and travel) with the hope that there may yet live some memory as constant as mine, and that some eye will read it with a warmth in its lid, and some lip—some *one* at least—murmur, "*I* remember him!" There are trees in the town whose drooping leaves I could press to my lips with an affection as passionate as if they were human, though the lips and voices that have endeared them to me are as changed as the foliage upon the branch, and would recognize my love as coldly.

There was one, I say who walked the thronged pavement alone that night, or but with such company as Uhland's*; yet the heart of the solitary senior was far from lonely. The palm of years of ambition was in his grasp,—the reward of daily self-denial and midnight watching,—the price of a straining mind and a yearning desire;—and there was not one of the many who spoke of him that night in those crowded rooms, either to rejoice in his success or to wonder at its attainment, who had shadow of an idea what spirit sat uppermost in his bosom. Oh! how common is this ignorance of human motives! How distant, and slight, and unsuspected are the springs often of the most desperate achievement! How little the world knows for what the poet writes, the scholar toils, the politician sells his soul, and the soldier perils his life! And how insignificant and unequal to the result would seem there invisible wives, could they be traced back from the hearts whose innermost resource and faculty they have waked and exhausted! It is a startling things to question even your own soul for its motive. Ay, even in trifles. Ten to one you are surprised at the answer. I have asked myself, while writing this sentence, whose eye it is most meant to please, and, as I believe, the face that is conjured up at my bidding is of one of whom I have not had a definite thought for years. I would lay my life she thinks at this instant I have forgotten her very name. Yet I know she will read this page with an interest no other could awaken, striving to trace in it the changes that have come over me since we parted. I know (and I knew *then* though we never exchanged a word save in friendship) that she devoted her innermost soul when we strayed together by that wild river in the *West*, (dost thou remember it, dear friend! for now I speak to thee!) to the study of a mind and character of which she thought better than the world or their possessor; and I knew—Oh, how *well* I know!—that with husband and children around her whom she loves and to whom she is devoted, the memory of me is laid away in her heart like a fond but incomplete dream of what once seemed possible,—the feeling with which the mother looks on her witless boy and loves him more for what he *might* have been, than his brothers for what they *are!*

I scarce know what thread I dropped to take up this *improvista* digression (for like "Opportunity and the Hours," I never "look back†,")—but let us return to the shadow of the thousand elms of Newhaven.

The Gascon thought his own thunder and lightning superior to that of other countries, but I must run the hazard of your incredulity as well in preferring an American moon. In Greece and Asia Minor, perhaps, (*regione*)—she was [illegible] worshipped there,) Cytherea sumes as brightly, but the Ephesian of Connecticut sees the Hand upon the pearly beckler of the goddess, as does the habitant of no other clime. His eye lies close to the moon. There is no firm, and no visible beam in the clarified atmosphere. Her light is less an emanation than a presence—the difference between the water in a thunder shower and the depths of the sea. The moon struggles to you in England—she is all about you, like an element of the air, in America.

The night was breathless and the fragmented light lay on the pavement in motionless stars, as clear and definite in their edges as if the "petines of bright gold" had dropped through the trees and lay glittering beneath my feet. There was a kind of dar kness visible in the streets overshadowed as they were by the massy and leaf-burthened elms, and as I looked through the houses standing in obscurity myself, the gardens seemed full of daylight—the unobstructed moon poured with such a flood of radiance on the flowery alleys within, and their gay troops of promenaders. And as I distinguished one and another familiar friend, with a form as familiar clinging to his side, and, with drooping head and faltering step listening or replying (I well know) to the avowals of love and truth, I murmured in thought to my own far away, but never forgotten Edith, a vow as deep ay deeper than theirs as my spirit and hers had been sounded by the profounder plummet of sorrow and separation. How the very moonlight—now the stars of heaven—how the palm in the air, and the languor of summer night in my indolent frame, seemed, in those hours of loneliness ministers at the passionate altar-fires of my love! Forsworn and treacherous Edith! do I live to write this for thine eye?

I linger upon these trifles of the past—these hours for which I would have borrowed wings when they were here, and as *then* they seemed but the flowering promise of happiness, they seem *now* like the fruit, enjoyed and departed. *Past* and *future* bliss there would seem to be in the world—knows any one of such a commodity in the *present*? I have not seen it in my travels.

I was strolling on through one of the most fashionable and romantic streets (when did those two words ever before find themselves in a sentence together?) when a drawing-room with which I was very familiar, lit, unlike most others on that bright night, by a suspended lamp, and crowded with company, attracted my attention for a moment,. Between the house and the street there was a light shrubbery shut in by a white paling, just sufficient to give an air of seclusion to the low windows without concealing them from the passer-by, and, with the freedom of an old visitor, I unconsciously stopped, and looked unobserved into the rooms. It was the residence of a magnificent girl, who was generally known as the Connecticut beauty—a singular instance in America of what is called in England a *fine* woman. (With us that word applies wholly to moral qualities.) She was as large as Juno, and a great deal handsomer, if the painters have done that much snubbed goddess justice. She was a "book of beauty" printed with virgin type; and that, by the way, suggest to me what I have all my life been trying to express—that some women seem wrought of *new* material altogether, apropos to others who seem mortal *rechauffes*—as if every limb and feature had been used, and got out of shape in some other person's service.

* Almost the sweetest thing I remember is the German poet's thought when crossing the ferry to his wife and child:—
"Take, O boatman! thrice thy fee,—
Take, I give it willingly:
For *invisibly to thee,*
Spirits twain have cross'd with me."

† Walter Savage Landor.

(*To be Continued.*)

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